

is not surprising. The Investigating Committee, appointed to go to Kansas, reported that Reeder was not legally elected. They could not report otherwise. At the election, the Free-State settlers claimed to be elected, but the Missouri settlers had not voted, being overpowered by the Free State settlers. There had been no invasion of the Free State territory, and there is no doubt whatever that Reeder would have been legally elected by a large majority. After the illegal election of Whitfield, it was decided to have a separate election, held in the Territory, to test the actual strength of the settlers in the Territory, and the result was an overwhelming majority in favor of Gov. Reeder. But this was not a legal election. Nevertheless, the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Reeder, and the House, under the leadership of Mr. Reeder, passed a bill to "entitle" the House. The House, I am sorry to say, could not be brought to believe it to be their duty to vote for such resolution.

The following Northern members voted against the resolution to unseat Whitfield, viz: Caldwell, Denver, English, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Marshall, Smith, Miller, Richardson and Vail.

Mr. Burlingame, who is absent in the West, passed off with Mr. Jewett of Kentucky.

Messrs. Davis and DeWitt of Massachusetts were both absent without pair.

Mr. Howard of Michigan was paired with Mr. P. of Tennessee.

Mr. Herbert was present and voted for Whitfield and against Reeder.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY  
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1856.

The House was occupied most of the day yesterday upon private bills. A sufficient time was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Fortifications bill to kill Mr. Benson's amendment to appropriate \$100,000 for the improvement of the fortifications at the entrance of the Kennebec River, Maine.

Mr. Campbell's amendment to appropriate \$42,300 for the purchase of additional land on Staten Island for defensive purposes was also killed. The Senate will probably attach them. The Fortifications bill passed as originally reported, giving \$1,673,000 to the South and \$1,673 to the North.

The most extraordinary demonstration that has been made upon the floor of Congress for many years took place yesterday afternoon in the attempt of Mr. Herbert, recently tried upon the charge of murdering Keating, to bring down upon the Vigilance Committee of California the whole military arm of the Government. The House refused to consider the subject. Mr. Herbert then made a speech, defending himself against the attacks that have been made against him in California and elsewhere, and denounced them as false in general terms; but he proved nothing. He said the attacks came from his political opponents. He was elected as a Democrat, and acts with and is claimed by the Democrats. He informed the House that he possessed a character of his own making that is equal to the purest in the land.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, who has boasted so much since his return to this city about his prospect in that State really to his friends, gives up the battle, and acknowledges what is the fact—that Illinois will give a large majority for Bissel for Governor and Fremont for President.

A batch of Gov. Gardner's friends have been here from Massachusetts for several days, for the purpose of making some arrangement to take Johnston down to save the former. The statement sent to Boston from this city—that the Congressional Delegation from Massachusetts has declared in favor of the nomination of Gardner—is false. They will support the nomination of the People's Convention.

From all the accounts received here, Mr. Burlingame has made a triumphal march through the West. His reception at Dayton, Ohio, was intensely enthusiastic.

Gen. Culom, Clerk of the House, has sufficiently recovered from his recent serious illness at Wilmington to reach Baltimore, and will arrive in this city to-morrow. He had an attack of cholera.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 2, 1856.

Buchanan's telegraphic letter to the Convention of Harpers and Sells at Syracuse has disgusted and mortified the Democrats here beyond measure, and some declare outright that it is a hoax. A member of the Cabinet was heard to remark that it would lose Buchanan thousands of votes at the North, and not gain him a single one at the South. The egotistic twaddle about such an "important event" (i. e., the prospect of electing Old Buck) in this "crisis," and the "rebuking of fanaticism," come with a bad grace from the old filibuster that hatched the Ostend Manifesto.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Aug. 2.

The House passed eleven of its own and six of the Senate's private bills.

The House then went into Committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

After the bill had been amended, it was reported to the House with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, with a view to its defeat.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 95 against 55.

A point was then raised that the first business in order was to vote on the amendments, including Mr. Benson's, appropriating \$100,000 for fortifications at the mouth of the Kennebec River, and \$62,000 for the purchase of additional land on Staten Island for defensive purposes.

The Speaker decided that the only thing reported from the Committee of the Whole was the recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, and thus that all the amendments were cut off, and the vote must be on the bill as originally reported.

After an ineffectual motion to table the bill, it was passed.

The bill appropriates \$1,583,000, including \$75,000 for Fort Richmond and \$25,000 for Fort Montgomery.

Mr. HERBERT made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the intervention of the United States land and naval forces in San Francisco affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to defray the expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the Government.

Mr. HERBERT made a personal explanation, saying that various charges had been made against him from both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. He branded them as falsehoods, and declared that not one of his accusers could compare with him, in point of purity, honor, and integrity. The charges, he said, came from political enemies, and he considered them complimentary rather than disgraceful.

The bill was discussed at considerable length, when the House took a recess till 7 p. m.

Mr. LUMPKIN spoke of the Black Republican party as being organized on sectional principles, and said its success would be the commencement of a revolution, for that party would control the Government in accordance with the views of the triumphant majority, and no Southern man could accept office under it.

He charged that the politicians of that party intended to bring about a disruption of the Union, and was the rapid spread of Anti-Slavery might be attributed to the same evil.

Mr. WADE, while engaged in his avowed object of calling men's minds to the better and purer days of the Republic, said if the Constitution was to be used as an instrument to perpetuate human bondage, it could not endure, nor was it desirable that it should. It was not possible to construct a Union on the sentiments declared by the modern Black Democracy,

who would substitute for the Constitution a machine for Slavery extension, without limit, time or space.

Mr. LETCHER characterized Mr. Wade's speech as the most ultra he had ever heard from any quarter, and was inclined to think the gentleman's affection for the Union as strong as the devil's love for holy water.

Mr. WADE replied it was a bitter pill, but being driven into the corner by the sham Democracy, who are engaged in an effort to engraft Slavery in Kansas, he was willing they should have the law till he could have a fair lick at it [laughter].

Mr. LETCHER, resuming, said the gentleman, together with his Republican friends, voted for a law which they had over and over denounced in the face of God as a violation of the Constitution. He regarded these as revolutionary times, and allied to the movements of the Republican and Free State men of Kansas as treasonable.

Messrs. VALK, PETTIT, PELTON, READE, BRANCH and UNDERHILL gave notice that they should print their speeches without consuming the time of the Committee in delivering them.

Mr. RUFFIN spoke of Mr. Fremont as a mere adventurer and land grabber, and as the fit exponent of the Republican party. The people had not sunk so low as to elect a man, moved by wires in the hands of political mountebanks. These Abolition disorganizers are plotting the destruction of the Government, while they act the part of land-sharks, marauders, and political gamblers. He said that the conduct of the Black Republicans was revolutionary and insidious, that Know-Nothingism was a failure, that Mr. Fillmore had no chance, and that Mr. Buchanan was nationally sound. Adjourned.

MR. BROOKS'S RE-ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, August 1, 1856.

Preston S. Brooks received 7,900 votes upon his reelection to Congress, and 8,600 were contributed toward the fine to which he was sentenced. The vote of South Carolina sent certificates of election to Washington in advance. The vote for Keitt was also large.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

The following were the imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 1:

From Steel, 43,189 Fish and Oil, \$27,304  
Specie, 21,298 Molasses, 19,139  
Other articles, 38,983 Total, \$70,429

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

WABASH, Ind., Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

In one of your estimates on the final result of this interesting campaign, I see that you place Indiana in the list of "very doubtful States." This should not be—place her in the column for Fremont, and you will be right. I will not trespass upon your crowded columns by giving my reasons for this opinion, in full, but will content myself by submitting a few in brief.

First: For Governor, the Republicans have made a strong nomination in the person of Oliver P. Morton, a man of education, of fine personal appearance, in the prime of life, and possessing the physical powers necessary for the labor of a warm campaign. He is an orator, a gentleman, and an honest politician. His antecedents are democratic, and some estimate of his popularity may be made from the fact that his own County always gave him a handsome majority, although it is the strongest Whig County in the State. He talks right home to the people, while he is unsparring in his satire and invective against the leaders of the Douglas party. He forms a happy contrast with Willard, his Old-Line opponent, who is a man of some ability, and an orator of the Spread-Eagle school. Willard, you may recollect, gave a public pledge to his party that he would drink no intoxicating liquors, provided they would give him the nomination. They took him up, and for a time he observed the pledge; but now, I judge, he has given up all hopes of success, as he certainly has repudiated his pledge. He deserves a better fate, for this, if nothing more. On the stump he boldly preaches the blessings of African Slavery, that Slavery by bringing the negro into contact with the Anglo-Saxon, does more to elevate him in the scale of civilized humanity than all the missions and colonization societies in the world. &c.

Second: The Republican party will poll quadruple any foreign vote heretofore given to the Old Whig party. This will more than offset the vote of Mr. Fillmore throughout the State.

Third: It will not do to predicate Buchanan's vote upon the Election for County Officers last year. It is true, in that election the Douglas party succeeded in electing some of their men, when a contrary result was looked for by our friends without the State; and who were not posted as to the true state of our political position. First, the poll was not an average one as to numbers. Second, the unsuccessful Old-Line candidates were generally men who had long held office; and the people, with that singular apathy and indifference which falls off the claims of a man who has always held office, left the election go by default. For instance, in this County (Wabash), our present Recorder, an Old-Liner, was elected over all competitors, when the county will undoubtedly give Fremont 1,000 majority in the coming election.

But the chief reason of our partial defeat is the fact that there was no principle involved in the contest. Yet the Douglas party draw largely on this election for aid and comfort in the coming contest.

Along the Wabash you find the post-masters on one side and the people on the other. As I write, a jail-bird, in the exuberance of his spirit, is making the midnight air hideous with mandarin shouts for *Jeems Buchanan*—the only exhibition of enthusiasm for the plant candidate of the Cincinnati Convention that has been heard within our village since the campaign opened.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

"When this old hat was new, my boys, Buchanan was Best fitted in the Keystone State to lead the Federal clan!"

He wore if Democratic blood did make his veins run blue.

He'd cure it by phlebotomy, when this old hat was new!

Alas! alas! *Jeems* is no longer himself! We HATE his own word for it!

Messrs. Gough & Co. of this city, who have published engravings of both Fremont and Buchanan, inform us that they sell more than fifty of the former for one of the latter.

HOW THEY VOTE.—On the steamer Connecticut, which left this city Friday night, the legal voters present expressed their Presidential preferences thus: Fremont, 62; Fillmore, 37; Buchanan, 11.

THE Presidential contest appears to have passed into that stage where an impudent falsehood is regarded as just as good as a truth. We might illustrate this by quoting absurdly malicious attacks on Col. Fremont and his friends; but the following will serve:

"HERBERT A. KNOW-NOTHING.—The Republican journals have labored hard to make capital out of the unfounded statement that Herbert, now on trial at Washington for the murder of Keating, is a Democrat. The Cincinnati Enquirer states that at the trial of the late Hon. Isaac Marshall of California, now in that city, that Herbert is a Fillmore Know-Nothing, and was elected to Congress by the Know-Nothing vote. What is more, he is now one of the Fillmore Electors of California."

The distinctive feature of this fabrication is its brazen appeal to the testimony of Humphrey Marshall, who never uttered a word of the kind. Herbert is not only a Buchanan Democrat, but was actually a member of the National Convention which nominated Buchanan—held in that very Cincinnati where this Enquirer is published! Herbert has sins enough to answer for without being slanderously accused of Know-Nothingism. He was elected before there was any Know-Nothing party in California—voted over a hundred times for Speaker, always for a Democrat,

and has kept on voting that way ever since, except when he was in jail for murder and couldn't.

A letter from East Franklin says: "The popular feeling in Delaware County, though not boisterous, indicates a deep and settled determination in favor of the Pathfinder. A knowledge of political events here for the past two years convinces me that never before was there so decided a feeling upon principle in favor of a Presidential candidate, and that, too, among men of all former party names. Last Fall a Know-Nothing and Democratic fusion carried a part of the County Officers. Fillmore will receive the entire Know-Nothing strength, including sundry 'straight Whigs'—agents not yet quite extinct. Buchanan has not enough avowed supporters in many towns for a respectable corporate guard, counting in all the Postmasters. In fact, the party that gave Polk nearly 1,500 majority appears to be literally 'wiped out at present.'"

—The Hon. Geo. G. Dunn, Member of Congress from Indiana, has been nominated by the Fillmore party as a Presidential Elector at large. The Constitution of the United States says:

"No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

Let the people in that State look to it that the Constitution be not contravened by his election.

—Eight mass meetings are advertised in the Ohio papers to be held during the three ensuing months.

—The Bangor Whig says that Aroostook County, formerly the Gibraltar of the Democracy, will give a Republican majority this Fall, and adds that, in the eastern part of Maine, the cause has been rapidly gaining for the past year. In Hancock and Washington, as well as Penobscot, the majorities for Freedom are certain to be overwhelming.

—The Daily Minuteman is informed by an enthusiastic Fremontite from Arkansas, that there are plenty of the same kind in that State, who will give their candidate a considerable vote. The Minuteman adds that there will be a Fremont ticket in all the South-Western States.

—A mass People's Convention is to be held at Littleton in the north of New-Hampshire, on the 10th of September.

—Miami County sent 3,315, and Clarke 3,000 delegates to the great Dayton Convention; the delegation from Greene County was 3,000. A silk flag, wrought by the Dayton young ladies, was presented to the latter as the banner county. Thousands stood in a furious rain listening to the speeches, and the enthusiasm with which the Hon. A. Burlingame was greeted was immense.

—The New-Hampshire Democrat states that within a month after Fremont's nomination 150 Clubs were formed in that State.

—The Plymouth (Pa.) Banner has hailed off from Buchanan and hoisted Fremont and Dayton at the head of its columns.

—The Hon. Joseph Cable, formerly a Democratic Congressman from Ohio, is out for Fremont; so is his son, who once edited *The Ohio Pictorial*, a Democratic paper.

—A traveling Ohio Buchananite reports in Chicago that he has not seen a Buchanan man since he left home, except when he looked in a glass.

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—The National American, a Fillmore paper published at Richmond, Va., in mentioning the substitution of Col. Geary for Gov. Shannon, broaches the novel idea that "Pierce seems determined to do all he can to make Kansas a Free State. Proof: he invariably appoints its Governors from the Free States."

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—Fremont is sweeping everything before him in Wisconsin. A late mass meeting held in Rock County, of that State, transcends every demonstration made by the Republicans of any section, thus far during the present campaign. It indeed surpassed in enthusiasm the popular movements of 1840. Seventy thousand free men were in council, and a procession was formed two miles in length. Says a Wisconsin paper: "The nomination of Fremont and Dayton has kindled a spirit 'among the masses that sweeps all before it, and 'spreads with the rapidity of flames through the dry 'prairie grass in autumn. Put down Wisconsin for 'John C. Fremont by a majority of thousands.'"

—Ole Bull has given \$500 toward establishing a new German Republican paper in Wisconsin. He is to take the stump for Fremont through that State.

M. LEAN FOR FREMONT.—It having been claimed that Judge M. Lean was for Fillmore, a Washington writer says:

"A letter was read to me to-day, from Judge M. Lean, in which he says that the 'united German residents' of the western sections of Pennsylvania will vote almost unanimously for Fremont. He predicts the State for Fremont by over 30,000 majority. Few would doubt even the probability of such a result, but what would you think when Virginians set down their State for Fillmore? The thing is actually done, and bets are offered freely that the Wise majority for Governor will be reduced one-half."

—Among the distinguished gentlemen invited to attend the Dayton Convention, who were unable to comply, was the Republican candidate for Vice-President. His reply to the Committee of Invitations was as follows:

"LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 18th inst., inviting me to attend a general mass meeting of the Republican young men of Ohio, to be held at Dayton, on Wednesday, the 30th of this month, has been duly forwarded to me at this place.

There are many reasons which, under other circumstances, would induce a prompt acceptance of your invitation. Outside of New-Jersey there is, I think, no State in the Union which is so peculiarly peculiar to the cause of Freedom, as is Ohio. It is the only State in the Union which has a large and growing population of free negroes. It is the only State in the Union which has a large and growing population of free negroes. It is the only State in the Union which has a large and growing population of free negroes.

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the territories, and demanding the protection thereof of life and property. Can I hesitate one moment about acting with that party which demands the protection and vindication of those rights?"

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ACCESSION.—OUR FLAG TO THE BREXK.—We place at the head of our columns the candidates for President and Vice-President who stand upon the platform of the Philadelphia Nominating Convention, as the choice of a large majority of the Democracy of Herkimer. The reasons for that choice are fully set forth in the Resolutions and Address of the Democratic County Convention, regularly called and held at Herkimer, on the 12th inst., and which appeared in this paper of last week. Those reasons are based upon irrefragable facts that are convincing to every honest friend of Freedom, and will determine our action in conducting the primary elections of next year. While we concede to others the right to form and to express their own individual opinions, in the present emergency, in such manner as to them shall seem meet and proper, we should hold ourselves as recent to the cause of our country and to the Republican doctrines of the Revolutionary era, upon which our Government and the liberties of its members rest, if we raised our voice and cast our suffrage for the principles and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. We look upon the Philadelphia platform as an embodiment of the opinions of those who are hostile to the further extension of Slavery into the Territories. We believe that John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton will stand by their pledges to carry out those principles. We regard the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention as an expression by those who were the instruments of the Slave Power in repealing the Missouri Compromise, and who are in favor of the extension of Slavery into the Territories, and who believe that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge will certainly redeem their pledges, publicly and without reservation proclaimed to the country, to carry out the policy inaugurated by Franklin Pierce, if the people confide the administration to their hands for the next four years. So believing upon what may be considered the clearest testimony, we will do all in our power to frustrate and defeat usurpation and bloodshed in the future, by every effort and by the use of all honorable means to secure the triumphant election of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton to the offices for which they have been nominated respectively.

[Molokah (Herkimer Co.) Courier.]

CURTAIN ALL RIGHT.—HOMER, July 29, 1856.

The center of little Cortland is one of the most beautiful and healthy spots to be found in the Empire State, and its people the most industrious and intelligent, as you will readily see when I tell you that (with about a score of exceptions) none of the Free Kansas and Fremont men in Cortland Democrat in this town has reclaimed his preference for Fremont, and three-fourths of the electors who voted last fall for "American State Ticket" have drawn forth their sword and flung away the scabbard with a full resolve to sheath it no more till the broad, bright sun of Freedom shall shine over the land, and the people shall be free.

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